FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME CRITICIZES HUA'S EAST EUROPEAN VISIT

LD3109Z6Y Sofia BTA in English 0848 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA)--"The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively opposes and will continue to oppose the unclean policy of the Maoist top-crust in Peking, who in recent years ever more eagerly, using the rusted weapons of rude pressure, blackmail, slander and subversion of any kind, are trying to create an atmosphere of mistrust among the Balkan peoples, to sow hatred and hostility among them", editorializes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today.

The article headlined "Transparent Goals" stresses that it is not a secret anymore for any soberly-thinking individual that the Chinese leaders assign an especially important role to the Balkan Peninsula in their strategical plans. Opinions of Western political observers are cited that the Chinese leaders are trying by all "means to create" their own maneuvring grounds on the Balkan Peninsula".

"The facts proving categorically that this is a durable and major line in the Chinese policy are increasing in number lately. Mao's heirs are trying with fanatical persistence to undermine the ideological and political unity of the socialist community member-countries. They make active efforts to introduce the perfidious method of the so-called 'differentiated approach' to the socialist countries, widely proclaimed by the notorious Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski", the article reads further.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that the Chinese leader took the trouble of travelling thousands of kilometres not to fortify the building of peace and understanding among the European states, but to antagonize the Balkan peoples and to oppose them to the Soviet Union.

"It is absolutely clear now that both the internal policy of the Chinese top-crust and their moves on the international arena are aimed in the long run at materialization of their greater-state, expansionist plans", the paper stresses. In support of this the article lists the Peking-instigated provocations of Kampuchea against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the slander-and-blackmail campaign about the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese extraction, as well as the moves towards Albania from the position of strength. The newspaper notes that after all this, and contrary to all logic, the Chinese leader raises slogans for struggle against hegemony, which are merely attempts at imputing traits to the Soviet foreign policy which are organically alien to it.

The ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME also criticizes the pharisee pathos of Hua Kuo-feng when he appealed to his Belgrade hosts to "consolidate" the movement of the non-aligned countries, despite the fact that, as the practice has shown and the events have proved, Peking enters alliances with all most reactionary regimes in the world. According to the newspaper the goals pursued to this end are more than transparent--the Maoists intend to take the lead of the movement of the non-aligned countries, to oppose them to the USSR and the other socialist countries.

"It is sufficiently telling that both in the speeches of Hua Kuo-feng and of his hosts nothing was mentioned about the anti-imperialist orientation of this movement. That is why it is not difficult to detect in which direction the heirs of the 'great helmsman' are planning to push it in the future", the article stresses further.

"The Maoist prophesizing of an inevitable war, their opposing to the policy of international detente is rife with danger for all world nations. It leads to undermining the efforts for establishing durable peace in the world", ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME notes further in connection with the statements of Hua Kuo-feng that "war factors increase". The paper reminds that there is no other country in the world but China who spends every year 40 percent of its state budget for military purposes.

"The Bulgarian public cannot assess the true motives of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia otherwise but as an attempt to fan out storms in the Balkan Peninsula. Supporting unreservedly the peaceful foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the people's government, all working people in Bulgaria--communists, united agrarians, members of the Fatherland Front and members of the Komsomol, will continue to reject with confidence, will continue to unmask the adventurist aspirations of the Maoist top-crust, which really endanger peace and security in the Balkans and the world", the article concludes.

STOICHKOV DEPARTS FOR TRIPOLI 1 SEP FESTIVITIES

AU3011105Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A government delegation, headed by Grigor Stoichkov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of agriculture and food industry, has left for Tripoli.

The delegation will attend the festivities on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, commemorating 1 September 1969.

SOVIET PLANNING CHAIRMAN RECEIVES ZAREV

AU302015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, today received Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Issues connected with the coordination of the national economic plans up to 1985 were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the talks.

BRIEFS

TRICHKOV VISITS STARA ZAGORA--Krustyu Trichkov today visited some of the branch farms and agroindustrial complexes in Stara Zagora Okrug which on 28-29 August were hit by a hailstorm. He acquainted himself with the measures undertaken to utilize the crops and compensate for the damage. At a meeting with the okrug leaders, Krustyu Trichkov emphasized the need to establish a good organization of labor and to fully mobilize all forces for the rapid collection and utilization, without any losses, of the crops which were not affected by the disaster. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU]

PATRIARCH TO CANADA, UNITED STATES--Sofia, Aug 30 (BTA)--Today, the Bulgarian partriarch, Maksim, left for the United States and Canada, where at the invitation of the Bulgarian eparchies abroad, he will tour the church communities and will inaugurate the churches in the cities of Akron and Lorain in the state of Ohio. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU]

STATE COUNCIL HONORS WRITER--"The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree conferring the honorary title Hero of Socialist Labor on writer Dora Petrova Gabe on her 90th birthday and for her great contribution to Bulgarian literature." Dora Gabe, who is the author of many volumes of poetry, prose and children's literature, has also been awarded the Dimitrov Prize, the Georgi Dimitrov Order and the honorary title Meritorious Culture and Arts Worker. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Aug 78 AU]

MORE ON CHNOUPEK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

Signs Agreement With Jorge

LD301600Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At the end of their talks in Luanda, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge signed a Czechoslovak-Angolan cultural agreement. It provides for cooperation in culture, education, art, science, technology, health services and sports.

In a speech, Minister Chnoupek described the agreement as a significant and mutually advantageous document and as a constructive contribution to the promotion of [word indistinct] cooperation. He added that the Czechoslovak Government was supplying Angola with a high performance x-ray unit and will insure its installation and the training of personnel. Minister Jorge thanked Chnoupek for [word indistinct] which he described as a further token of the CSSR's solidarity with the Angolan people. The Angolan representative also stated his complete satisfaction with the cultural agreement, which he characterized as a further important link between the people of the two countries.

Received by President Neto

LD302227Y Prague CTK in English 2153 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, Aug 30, CETEKA--Angolan President and Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party Agostinho Neto today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the close of his four-day official visit to the African country.

Relations With Angola Reviewed

AU302056Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 78 p 6 AU

[Ivan Broz article: "On B. Chnoupek's Visit to the People's Republic of Angola; Roots of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The political contacts and talks between representatives of the People's Republic of Angola and the political representatives of the countries of socialism are an expression of the continued deepening of the very good relations between the socialist countries and this progressive African country. Their results are being transformed without delay into important political steps which lead to the further strengthening of the HISTORICAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE AND SOCIALISM. They also have their logical impact in the sphere of economic cooperation, cultural exchanges and all-round assistance to the young People's Republic of Angola in giving the start to its economy, be it materially or with the aid of experts. Further, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's current official visit to the People's Republic of Angola, undertaken at the invitation of Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, is a part of the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations. On the talks' agenda will be issues concerning bilateral relations and their further development with concentration on strengthening their qualitative parameters pertaining to the political, economic and cultural spheres in cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The ministers will also discuss important themes concerning the international situation and its development.

Good prerequisites exist for further all-round development of Czechoslovakia-Angolan relations. Despite the fact that our mutual relations cannot be measured with the long yardstick of history, they, nevertheless, have a good tradition. Let us recall, for example, the support that our country, together with the other socialist countries, has been granting from the very beginning of the Angolan patriots' struggle against colonialism. It is certainly not without interest--and it is also no coincidence--that it was precisely Agostinho Neto, the present chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who visited Czechoslovakia three times even before his country won its independence. Bilateral talks along party and state lines intensified after 1975. This is understandable because contemporary Angola is not only a country whose people just won their national freedom, but is literally the forward bastion of the struggle for socialism on the African Continent. Czechoslovakia also finds a point of contact with the People's Republic of Angola in the cooperation in the foreign political sphere. It is easy to understand why. Czechoslovakia always stood and stands on the side of the forces of national liberation, social progress and democracy and in all international forums it exerts great efforts to support the just cause of the African nations against the conspiracy of racists and neocolonialists. It has always helped the young developing countries to overcome the economic backwardness caused by colonialism and capitalism. Czechoslovakia is in favor of a peaceful and just solution to all problems of the African Continent, particularly those concerning sovereignty and territorial integrity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Krajcir

LD301100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Frantisek Krajcir, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague today received the members of the official delegation of deputies of the FDP group in the FRG Bundestag, led by its chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick. The two representatives expressed satisfaction with the open and friendly talks during the West German deputies' visit to Czechoslovakia. They both said their visit would contribute not only to development of relations between parliaments but also to all relations between the two countries. Frantisek Krajcir and Wolfgang Mischnick also discussed intensification of these relations.

Officials Attend Dinner

LD302230Y Prague CTK in English 2144 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 30, CETEKA--FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Juergen Diesel gave a dinner here today in honour of the visiting official delegation of deputies of the Free Democratic Party group in the FRG Bundestag led by its Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick. The dinner was attended by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly Jan Marko and Bohuslav Kucera, Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak and other representatives of political life.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD310410Y Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 30, CETEKA--A consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers and other leading foreign ministry officials of fourteen socialist countries was held in Prague on August 29 [word indistinct] at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

The participants, representing the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukraine and Vietnam exchanged views on topical problems concerning the work of the United Nations Organization and the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The meeting, attended also by representatives of the CMEA Secretariat was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH TUNISIA

LD310402Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 30, CETEKA--A program of cultural cooperation for 1978-80 was signed here today at the end of talks between Czechoslovak and Tunisian delegations, August 28-30.

The signatories were head of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Cultural Department Karel Komarek and Tunisia's Ambassador to Czechoslovak Zouhir Chelli [name as received]. The (?program) covers cooperation in the sphere of science, education, culture, information, sport and mass communication media.

LEADERS GREET GDR CONSUL GENERAL ON SPACE FLIGHT

LD301438Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak Socialist Republic premier; and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Council, have sent a letter of congratulations to Walter Gampe, GDR consul general in Bratislava, on the successful flight of the first GDR cosmonaut.

LACO LEAVES TO ATTEND LIBYAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD301550Y Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 30, CETEKA--Czechoslovak (?Deputy) Premier Karol Laco left here today at the head of a Czechoslovak official delegation for Tripoli to attend the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the September 1 revolution at the invitation of the General People's [word indistinct] Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah.

CZECH PREMIER KORCAK VISITS KRALUPY NAD VLTAVOU

LD302132Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, visited Kralupy Nad Vltavou today. He acquainted himself with successes achieved in fulfillment of the electoral programs of the National Front and with the long-term prospects for development of this city of 18,000 inhabitants. In the afternoon, Comrade Josef Korcak, accompanied by Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of culture, attended the festive opening of a modern 9-year school with 27 classes in the Kralupy District of Zatisi.

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCORD SIGNED WITH MADAGASCAR

LD310316Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rudolf Schulze and Raketovao Andriantiana, ministers of posts and telecommunications of the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar respectively, on 30 August in Berlin signed a government agreement on postal and telecommunications cooperation. It contains provisions to expand relations in the communications field and to deepen scientific-technical cooperation.

During his visit, the minister informed himself about the state of development in various sectors of the GDR postal and telecommunications system.

TREATMENT OF GDR CITIZENS ON HIJACKED PLANE PROTESTED

LD301816Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Polish news agency PAP announces that a Lot Polish airliner on a flight from Gdansk to Berlin-Schoenefeld has been hijacked to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. There are conflicting reports about the skyjacker. Although the airliner touched down at 0904 GMT, as of 1600 GMT the American authorities and the West Berlin police had not permitted the GDR passengers on board to proceed. So far, there has been no statement by the Western powers, who are responsible for West Berlin, that the skyjacker will be extradited, although the three Western powers in West Berlin signed a statement in recent months indicating that they would take vigorous action against plane hijackings.

In connection with the hijacking of a Lot airliner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on Wednesday (30 August) emphatically protested to the Senat of West Berlin against the treatment of the GDR citizens on board the plane. It demanded that the unlawful detention of GDR citizens in West Berlin be ended.

Further Reportage

LD302032Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The passengers of the Polish airliner on a flight from Gdansk to Berlin-Schoenefeld, hijacked to Tempelhof in West Berlin, returned to Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this evening. After hours of unlawful compulsory detention and harassment by U.S. and West Berlin authorities, they returned to the GDR, some of them in the skyjacked plane and others in buses.

The passengers reported that some of them were subjected to pointed questioning, threats and psychological manipulation and had been asked in a provocative fashion to stay in West Berlin. Some persons bowed to this pressure. Their whereabouts are unknown at present. Representatives of the GDR Government and journalists who wanted to go to the airport were refused any contact with the passengers from the GDR.

The American occupation authorities hermetically sealed the grounds of the Tempelhof Airport from the world outside and imposed a news blackout.

So far there has been no statement by the Western powers, who are responsible for West Berlin, that the hijacker will be extradited, although the three Western powers in West Berlin signed a statement in recent months saying that they would take vigorous action against skyjackings.

It is understood in West Berlin that the air pirate, said by PAP to be GDR citizen Detlef Alexandr Tiede, would not be extradited to the GDR, contrary to the law.

W. BERLIN MAN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE, TRANSIT ABUSE

LD302127Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Wednesday, the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced to 13 years imprisonment the agent Joachim Kroschke from Berlin (West), who is in the pay of criminal gangs, for acts of terrorism, military espionage and crimes commited by misusing the transit agreement.

In 1973, Kroschke escaped prosecution for a brutal act of attempted rape and was taken to the FRG in a customs-sealed vehicle. In the FRG he was recruited by imperialist intelligence services for military espionage against the GDR.

On their behalf, the criminal Kroschke undertook espionage trips under cover of transit travel and reconnoitered military objects and military transport and obtained data of interest to their intelligence services on FRG and West Berlin transit travellers. He stated that, in accordance with instructions, he made use of the assistance of FRG federal border force agencies to transmit espionage information to his masters. This assistance was readily given as a matter of priority. On his espionage trips he used the cover names "Bennor" and "Krueger."

Kroschke associated closely with the terrorist Arno Herrmann, who operates in West Berlin, and, along with other members of the criminal gang, he illicitly transported arms and explosives across the GDR's transit routes. As a courier and intermediary, he also committed other detestable crimes, persistently misusing the transit agreement.

He used several FRG and West Berlin personal identity papers, which bore forged stamps, including that of the Boeblingen local government office, FRG, for his subversive acts.

The trial established that agent Kroschke was actively concerned in the planning, preparation and execution of several insidious and dangerous attacks by the Herrmann gang on the GDR state border and in armed terrorist attacks on the lives of members of the GDR border troops. In one such murderous attack, a GDR border soldier was badly injured.

The equipment used for the offense and produced in evidence before the court was confiscated.

BRIEFS

AID TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Bissau--A GDR solidarity consignment has been handed over in Guinea-Bissau. It was financed mainly by solidarity gifts of the GDR people and FDGB members and forms part of the relief for the drought-stricken peoples of the Sahel zone. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON CAMP DAVID MEETING, POSITION OF PLO

LD301136Y Budapest MTI in English 1[illegible] GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI)--"The revenges and paying-off actions and the recent weeks of the Palestinian internal conflict have shed light not only on the division of the Palestine movement but also on the external Arabic forces behind the factions," writes the commentary in MAGYAR HIRLAP's Wednesday issue.

The article points out that it is also obvious that actually no Palestine leader or organization can feel [as received] and that the war of factions may serve as a new way of masking the activities of the Israeli intelligence service as well.

"The repeated attacks against the PLO and its prominent representatives have somewhat diverted the attention from the political plot devised against the PLO especially since President Carter's visit to Jerusalem," declares the commentary.

"Less than one week before the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin meeting, to be held in Camp David, more and more signs indicate that the issue of Palestine is due to play the leading role at the talks." The commentary goes on to say that Egypt can hardly accept another partial solution or a comprehensive settlement without an advance in the issue of Palestine, partly because of the country's internal tensions and partly because the second troops separation agreement will soon expire. For this reason also Tel Aviv and Washington are interested in renewing the Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

Whatever the outcome of the talks in Camp David may be, it is for sure that none of the solution possibilities gives any scope for the PLO. "Thus the strategy, marked by the visit to Jerusalem and lately by the meeting in Camp David, is equally directed against all rivalling Palestinian organizations."

"Realizing the essence of the Camp David strategy and the necessity to take a joint action against it, prompted the Palestine groupings to try to arrange their lines and to normalize their relations." Further, the article adds that at its Damascus meeting last week the Palestine Liberation Organization set up a commission to clear up differences within the movement.

The communique issued on the talks rejects, with its preliminaries and consequences, the Camp David meeting as a conspiracy against the Palestine movement. "The PLO, stressing the intention for reconciliation, called upon Iraq to curb the attacks against the PLO and its leaders and it declared the intention to establish even closer contacts with Syria and the Soviet Union," recalls the commentary.

To conclude with it says: "All this reveals that the Palestine movement getting gradually the upperhand of the internal conflicts, is again concentrating on the armed organized struggle carried on for Palestinian interests and on working out a political strategy that foils the bargaining behind the Palestine organization and the conclusion of agreements realized by way of separate bargaining."

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD301504Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Vietnamese solidarity delegation has arrived in Budapest. The delegation is being led by Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnamese committee for solidarity and friendship with peoples of other countries. The Vietnamese guests were received by Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity with Vietnam Committee.

NINE EAST GERMANS SEEK ASYLUM IN LOT HIJACKING

TA3016O1Y Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 30 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Berlin, 30, Aug (AFP)--Nine East Germans sought political asylum in West Berlin today after a Polish Tupolev airliner was hijacked to the city, informed West Berlin sources said.

The TU-134 of the Polish airline Lot, with 60 people on board, on a flight from Gdansk, Poland, to East Berlin, was forced to land at West Berlin's Tempelhof U.S. military airport by a lone hijacker.

The plane later left West Berlin with only 18 passengers on board, U.S. authorities announced. The remaining passengers, whose number was not given, were driven into West Berlin City by bus.

The hijacker, who was accompanied by his wife and child on the plane, was among the nine East Germans seeking asylum, the West Berlin sources said.

GIEREK REVIEWS AGRICULTURE IN BYDGOSZCZ VOIVODSHIP

LD301948Y Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek stayed today in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship where he acquainted himself with the achievements and socioeconomic problems of th t region of Poland.

Edward Gierek visited, in the company of First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee Jozef Majchrzak and Voivode Edmund Lehmann, the leading state owned farm of the Bydgoszcz region in Chwaliszew.

PUWP CC first secretary met in the fields of that 13,000 hectare farm with a group of workers reaping wheat with the help of "Bizon" harvesters.

Next Edward Gierek paid a visit to the builders of Poland's largest heavy ash plant in Inowroclaw which is to be started up before the end of this year. The plant will supply agriculture with 460,000 tons of ash and 330,000 tons of chalk fertilizer annually. He was also today the guest of the crew of the "Irena" glassworks in Inowroclaw.

At the end of his visit to Bydgoszcz Voivodship, Edward Gierek held a meeting with the activists of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz.

PAP REPORTS ON VISIT OF PANAMANIAN ECONOMIC MISSION

LD310348Y Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug, PAP--An official Panamanian economic mission led by Pedro Brin Martinez, ambassador at large, has paid a visit to Poland. The aim of the visit was to study the possibilities of the (?development) of Polish-Panamanian trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and to learn how to expand Polish-Panamanian cultural cooperation.

Pedro Brin Martinez was received by Jozef Czyrek and Antoni Karas, Polish vice ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade and shipping. He had also talks at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Members of the Panamanian mission had working talks at enterprises of foreign trade.

After the meetings, the two sides agreed to undertake initiatives aimed at intensifying Polish-Panamanian trade and developing economic cooperation in the selected fields. The talks confirmed readiness of the two sides to considerably and comprehensively develop the scope of mutual relations.

TRYBUNA LUDU SAYS HUA'S TOUR UNDERMINES SOCIALIST FRIENDSHIP

LD310916Y Warsaw PAP in English 0502 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review: TRYBUNA LUDU commentary on PRC foreign policy]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug, PAP--"The recent trip by Hua Kuo-feng was of particular nature for two reasons: It was taken by the most important person in the Chinese hierarchy, and its itinerary included socialist countries," writes TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary entitled "New Act of China's Antidetente Policy."

"During his trip, Hua Kuo-feng repeatedly and persistently, with a maniac-like attitude, advanced barely veiled groundless accusations against Soviet policy. To speak about the so-called "Soviet menace," like the most reactionary Western circles used to, in socialist capitals was a clear attempt to drive the wedge between socialist countries, to undermine their friendship and (?cooperation)."

"What the Chinese guest wanted to achieve was to propagate the current antipeace and antidetente policy pursued by the Chinese leadership and draw to its orbit the hosts of the visiting countries."

"This nature of Chinese chairman's pronouncements was underscored by the fact that on his tour he met with statements characterized by an objective attitude towards topical international issues."

"Chinese foreign policy as expressed by its representative Hua Kuo-feng in Europe is an anti-Marxist policy directed against the development and consolidation of the socialist system, against peace which is indispensable for unhampered development of nations of the world, stressed the paper.

"The present Chinese leadership seeks alliances with imperialism and world reaction. At the same time it tramples on progressive and socialist forces. No amount of diplomatic euphemism can conceal the real character of present Chinese foreign policy, concludes the daily."

SZTANDAR MLODYCH SCORES PRC FOREIGN POLICY, HUA

AU3019402Y Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Wojciech Zielinski article: "The 'Best Europeans' Are in Peking"]

[Text] "Although peace reigns in the world, it would be dangerous to forget war." This is one of the many political maxims of the political thought in Peking. The Chinese strategy of acquiring great-power status is being erected on just these theoretical foundations. Peking's civil and military emissaries keep this in mind whenever they go abroad on various errands and they have been doing this most frequently of late.

You can encounter many such emissaries en route to Europe. Their travels are in the service of the four tasks of modernization (a slogan launched by Hua Kuo-feng in order to modernize agriculture, industry, the army and science and technology) and mainly in the service of the modernization of the army.

From Peking's point of view Western Europe seems a most favorable area to penetrate for that reason. Western Europe is also important because of its role in the relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. Peking is quite openly wishing that those relations are of the worst kind and is proving this by more than just words. It is openly counting on Western Europe, especially on its institutions such as the Common Market and NATO, and is doing this with an eye toward implementing its anti-Soviet aims. It takes the view that those organizations should be strong now so they can counter the "expansionist plans" of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The Peking leaders also regard the Common Market, along with Japan, as the most important external factor in modernizing the Chinese economy and the army. Among other things, this is to be done by the PRC-Common Market economic and trade agreement.

"We are joyously watching the West European nations wake up with each passing day and that they are strengthening their solidarity with the nations in other areas of the world. The result of this is that the superpowers are finding it increasingly difficult to realize their plans," Teng Hsiao-ping confided to former British Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath, lauding him for his efforts to strengthen the Common Market and for other efforts. It goes without saying that this statement did not deceive anyone, because it was common knowledge that the Chinese leaders had for a long time leveled their sights at only one superpower--the Soviet Union. It also goes without saying that when they say "other areas of the world" they mean the PRC. "One might think that the best Europeans are in Peking", the West German DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote, not without irony, at the beginning of this year in connection with the Chinese wooing of the Common Market and NATO.

The idea of turning Western Europe into an anti-Soviet entity is not exclusively a Chinese property. Prior to that someone proposed that "a strong and politically and militarily integrated Western Europe should be organized as a counterweight vis-a-vis the USSR and the socialist community." This someone was Franz-Josef Strauss, who visits China often enough to acquaint his hosts with the products of his imagination. As for that particular idea, they liked it and "bought" it.

It is not for nought that the Chinese leaders are showing such a lively interest in Europe. In their view, Europe is the "center of the contradictions of the present world" and the main target of the Warsaw Pact states' "expansionist policy." In this situation someone must help and counsel Europe. Since Peking regards itself best qualified to do this, it is telling Europe to arm, to intensify arming and to modernize their arms. It appraises Europe's activities in this regard and corrects them. Chinese "inspectors" control the state of readiness and morale, and this has not been adjudged as interference in someone else's affairs. Peking has forged the thesis of the "common security" of China and Western Europe. It is now clear that the PRC's concern is to abandon the policy of detente, to intensify the arms race, to strengthen NATO and to undermine the stability of the world situation.

Peking certainly regrets that Europe is so far away and that it is unable to exert pressure on governments and to manipulate them as is its practice elsewhere. Of necessity it is satisfied with indirect influence--influence on specific political and economic forces and not on governments. The peculiar thing in this connection is that these forces are chiefly rightwing forces. After all, it is no accident that Hua's first guests, following his appointment as premier, were Messrs Dregger and Marx who are ultraright-wing CDU politicians in the FRG. Nor is it an accident that politicians such as Strauss and Margaret Thatcher receive such ostentatious welcomes in China. Peking is still looking for contradictions in Europe and the European rightwing forces are helping Peking to find them and, if necessary, to fabricate them. They are supporting Chinese attacks against the socialist countries, against detente and against the Western politicians who appreciate the world's chances for peace. The Chinese strategy of "canceling" the CSCE Final Act is still in force.

The Chinese leaders' activities are marked by a certain contradiction. While promoting the modernization program, they want to use it for the implementation of their reactionary political plans directed against the vital interests of mankind and the Chinese themselves.

The Chinese boat is sailing against the spirit of the times. It is sailing in the same direction that the "great helmsman" has chartered for it. Almost 20 years ago Mao Tse-tung formulated the following saying: "We should yoke the world. The entire earth.... which we will turn into a mighty power, is our objective. We should unquestioningly convince ourselves of this." Many Chinese have acquired this conviction, and this is why Peking tries to torpedo all the Soviet-American accords and contacts and is looking for allies who would help it in implementing the plans for setting nations at loggerheads and creating tension where there is no tension and fanning tension where it exists.

Of the West European countries, the FRG is attracting Peking's greatest interest on account of its role in the Common Market and NATO and on account of its economic and military potential. The Chinese leanings in this direction have been strengthened by other factors such as the still topical--in Peking's view--question of "German unification," the West Berlin problem and the existence of a strong rightwing in the FRG. In a word, Peking has decided that the FRG presents it with a great opportunity to sow unrest, especially since the FRG borders on the Warsaw Pact states.

In their policy toward the community of the socialist states, the Chinese leaders count mainly on implementing their plans connected with the strategy of "isolating the USSR." Among other things, they want to do this with the help of the tactic of a "differentiated approach" toward the individual states, the thesis of "selective normalization" and the assurance that the PRC has peaceful intentions.

During his recent visit to Romania, PCC Chairman Hua Kuo-feng assured all and sundry that the "Chinese people need peace so they are able to implement the historic task of modernizing their country. The nations of all countries want to live in peace, but nevertheless...imperialism and hegemonism are spreading everywhere--in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe--and are continuously committing infiltration, subversion, aggression and expansion against other countries."

The Chinese people certainly need peace but this cannot be said of their leaders. As for the second part of this statement, it perfectly characterizes the Chinese leadership's foreign policy. It is no accident that the Chinese invented the proverb "peace in the face and threat in the heart." Nor is it an accident that Peking assigns 42 percent of its budget to military purposes.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Hua Kuo-feng played the role of defender of the nonalined countries. He warned them against the forces that "are trying to undermine the unity of the nonalined movement, to reverse its sharp point and to subordinate it to their hegemonistic aims." This is his inconsistency in revealing his own aims. He also appealed to the nonalined countries to be vigilant, which is the right thing for them to do because in that case Peking will find it more difficult to convince anyone of its peaceful intentions.

Years ago, Mao used to say, "Of the two world hegemonist powers, one is our most direct enemy. At present, the United States occupies the second position." This directive has remained in force to this day, and we know who is number one. With the help of just such "hegemonistic" arguments, Peking is fighting for the implementation of its own hegemonistic aims. This is why it is keenly looking for allies and this is why in its global game and its anti-Soviet, antisocialist and antipeace march it counts, among other things, on a united Western Europe, on NATO's military power and on reactionary forces. This is precisely why it is watching with satisfaction as Teng Hsiao-ping said: "European nations wake up," although it realizes perfectly that the exact opposite is the case. This is why the Chinese generals are able to make their pilgrimages to Western Europe in search of modern hardware.

An analysis of the Chinese leaders' international policy reveals Peking's true plans, which boil down to knocking together an anti-Soviet alliance, undermining the unity of the socialist states and torpedoing the conditions of detente already achieved in Europe and based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is what Moscow PRAVDA wrote recently.

In their anti-Soviet ferociousness, the Chinese leaders are ready to do anything. On the basis of this, they are building their alliances and developing foreign contacts. Their partners and allies seem to forget the strategic aims Peking wants to implement. "The Maoist 'tactic of smiles' can deceive only those who want to be deceived."

LEADERS ATTEND WARSAW SHOWING OF SRV FILM

LD310902Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the coming national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a solemn first showing of a Vietnamese film "Between the Two Streams" was held yesterday at the Bajka Cinema in Warsaw. The film shows the peaceful effort of the Vietnamese nation in rebuilding and unifying the country, its fight with the forces of the counter-revolution and transformations which took place in the southern part of Vietnam.

The following arrived to see the film: Stanislaw Kania, Ryszard Frelek, Alojzy Karkoszka and Kazimierz Secomski The ambassador of the SRV in Poland, Nguyen Kgoc Dzan, was also present.

ADVERSE WEATHER HINDERS HARVEST, COMBINE CHARGES LOWERED

LD310236Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Most of Poland is experiencing cold and rainy weather. It is little wonder then that farmers are using every moment of brighter weather to speed up the harvest. The accumulation of work is enormous; it is necessary to simultaneously thresh, prepare for the sowing of winter rape, winter barley and aftercrops, prepare fields for the autumn sowing of grain crops and above all to move grain crops from fields.

The current adverse weather is causing grain crops to germinate in shocks. To speed up threshing by using grain combines, the minister of agriculture has lowered the charges for 1 hour's service by Vistula, Bizon and Bizon-super combines, to Z300, Z500 and Z520 respectively. The regulation is effective 31 August in 18 voivodships including Gdansk, Elblag, Bialystok, Wroclaw, Kielce, Krakow and Przemsyl voivodships.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--It is estimated that so far some 65 percent of the grain has been harvested throughout the country, which means that grain has been cut on some 5 million hectares. Nevertheless, there are great differences in harvest progress: Whereas in Wroclaw, Konin, Skierniewice and Piotrkow voivodships grain cutting should be completed within a week, given good weather, only 30 percent of grain has been cut in Elblag, Olsztyn, Suwalki, Jelenia Gora and Walbrzych voivodships. In Szczecin, Slupsk, Koszalin and Gdansk voivodships some 60 percent of grain has been cut so far. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE DELEGATION

AU301655Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front, today received the delegation of the Portuguese Revolution Council led by Gen Jose Lemos Ferreira, council member and air force chief of staff, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Gen Jose Ferreira extended friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Republic of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The delegation leader also expressed thanks to the head of the Romanian state for receiving them and for the opportunity to visit Romania and thus become acquainted with the achievements of the Romanian people on the path of their socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guests to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the president of Portugal. The head of the Romanian state expressed the opinion that the visit of the delegation of the Portuguese Revolution Council will contribute to better mutual understanding and to developing the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples.

During the talk both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations between Romania and Portugal and stressed the tremendous importance of the Romanian-Portuguese summit dialog for developing these fruitful relations; a dialog which was occasioned by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's and Comrade Elena Ceausescu's visit to Portugal. The two sides reasserted their desire to take action to continuously expand relations of friendship between the two countries, as well as cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, this being in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

During the meeting, the sides discussed certain matters pertaining to the international political situation. Within this framework they expressed Romania's and Portugal's interest in close cooperation at an international level to make a greater contribution to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on establishing a real system of security and cooperation in Europe, on achieving disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, and on establishing a new international economic order that will insure the free and independent development of all peoples and their access to the achievements of contemporary civilization. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

MANESCU RECEIVES BELGIAN SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU291429Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Georges Gramme, member of the leading committee of the Social Christian Party of Belgium and vice chairman of the Belgian Senate, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the meeting the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive evolution of relations between Romania and Belgium and expressed the common desire to expand and deepen them, in the interests of the two countries, the Romanian and Belgian peoples, and in the interest of the cause of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Greets New Pope

AU302022Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Pope John Paul I.

"On the occasion of the election of Your Holiness as the new head of the Catholic Church, I send you cordial greetings and best wishes.

"I am convinced that the contribution of the Holy See to better understanding and trust among peoples and states and their endeavors to protect and to strengthen peace, to intensify the process of relaxation of international tension, to advance equal and constructive international cooperation, and to overcome hunger and discrimination of every kind, will continue to meet with approval in the world.

"I also believe that relations between the SFRY and the Vatican will continue to develop successfully and positively."

Travels to Brdo, Slovenia

AU301530Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Our correspondent Relja Atanasijevic reports that some 10 minutes ago, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived at Brdo near Kranj, where he was welcomed by republican leaders Milan Kucan, Mitja Ribicic, Franc Setinc, Vinko Hafner, Janez Vipotnik, Ljubo Jasnic and by representatives of the Kranj commune.

President Tito arrived in Slovenia from Brioni accompanied by Comrades Stane Dolanc and Andrej Marinc. As we have been informed, the president of the republic will spend several days in Slovenia.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 30 AUG

LD201414Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 30, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Federal Executive Council member and Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee for Labour, Health and Social Affairs Svetozar Pepovski left for Moscow today for talks in preparation of an agreement on social insurance and other forms of cooperation between the two countries. After these talks, Pepovski will proceed for Alma-Ata to attend the international conference on basic public health and medical services which begins there on September 6. The conference is being organized by the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

STAMBOLIC TO ATTEND KENYATTA'S FUNERAL IN KENYA

LD301456Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, August 30, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic has arrived in Nairobi. He will attend the funeral of the late President of Kenya Jomo Kenyatta, as President Tito's personal envoy.

The funeral of Jomo Kenyatta will be tomorrow with all military and state honours, and he will be buried in the mausoleum nearby the Kenyan parliament. The election of a new head of state will be held, as the constitution states, in 90 days.

HUANG HUA CABLES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF ORESCANIN

AU3020?0Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has sent the following telegram of condolences to the Council of the Federation on the death of Bogdan Orescanin:

"I have been shocked by the report of the sudden death of Comrade Bogdan Orescanin, member of the SFRY Council of the Federation, people's hero of Yugoslavia and former Yugoslav ambassador to China. I express my deep sympathy to you and I ask you to convey my sincere condolences to the widow and the family of the late Orescanin."

SFRY-PRC TIES CONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF HUA'S VISIT

LD302144Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 30, (TANJUG)--The visit of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, ended yesterday and today it is a year sharp since Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of Yugoslavia, visited China. This one year's time past is in a way a symbol of the fact that just in the past year's time the most important chapter in Yugoslav-Chinese relations rounded off with two meetings between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

President Tito's visit to China opened a new stage in Yugoslavia-China relations and the way was paved for their all-round development. The first arrival in Yugoslavia of China's party chairman and premier marked the end of this stage and the beginning of a new one after a short process in which interparty relations were established, too, after a long standstill burdened with a negative inheritance and insufficient knowledge and understanding. Within the period between the Tito visit and the Hua visit, the two countries' relations, too, gained their full impetus in all other spheres such as political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, sports, etc.

This is why this exchange of visits between the two leaders can be called historic since they are of this importance, too, for bilateral relations and broader trends in international affairs.

The visits showed that in relation to many questions the two countries' stands are either close or identical and that differences in their views regarding a number of questions do not and will not represent an obstacle to further deepening and full development of comprehensive relations. This is so because independent and equal subjects of international relations are involved, the countries which, by their authentic revolutions, have layed foundations to their fully independent decision-making in regard to their fate and their development within international relations.

This is the result of the fact that in relations between China and Yugoslavia it has been understood and accepted that their relations, when founded on principles of equality, noninterference, the respect for sovereignty and integrity, independence and autonomy, have their permanence, recognizing at the same time, objectively existing differences which are an expression of different conditions of the two countries' specific roads of socialist building and differences in their international positions.

Through the exchange of some thirty or so delegations in the past year, the two countries gained a much better mutual knowledge. The intensive exchange of delegations was crowned by the just-ended visit to Yugoslavia of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the highest representative of the friendly Chinese people who was at every step bid a spontaneous welcome by the Yugoslav people. Now that the visit is over, the faith has grown even stronger in the solid foundations on which relations between the two countries rest and in the further development of these relations. This follows from the exhaustive and open Yugoslav-Chinese dialogue characterized by mutual acknowledgment and understanding, a dialogue in which similarities were set forth but eyes not closed before differences where they exist.

In view of all this, it is quite understandable that the visit has strongly reverberated world-wide, with accents on the two countries' independent international positions. The very fact that Yugoslavia and China were the two sides in the inter-state and inter-party dialogue--a dialogue not held at the expense of others--makes the visit one with a broader international message.

Some information media abroad naturally provided different interpretations, interpretations due to misunderstanding or, in some cases, even lack of good will.

Some well-known reactionary mouthpieces in the West, unlike the majority of newspapers which objectively covered the visit, aasessed Hua Kuo-feng's visit as "anti-Soviet", although the visit did give no reason for doing so.

These are well-known approaches which cause no surprise, but all the greater wonder is that the Soviet news agency TASS takes them as a more reliable source than the Yugoslav practice in international relations is, and than the stands of Yugoslavia's top forums, institutions and the most prominent leaders are.

The world press reactions on the whole were objective. However, since the Hua visit was taken as an event that bears a broader international message, the world understood that in question is a visit which affirms the principles of equality and noninterference, mutual respect for sovereignty and integrity, and an event which can bring positive influence to bear on international relations as a whole.

In fact, this is part of the continuity of the Yugoslav policy which comes to expression in its close cooperation with the non-aligned, socialist and all other countries. Lastly, this option of Yugoslavia to cooperate with all countries on the above principles also was confirmed during President Tito's visits to Moscow and Peking last year and to Washington earlier this year. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's just ended visit to Yugoslavia confirmed this, too. Within this framework, Chairman Hua's visit is another great important event for bilateral relations and for understanding among the world's peoples, for the world should come to know China and China the world and this can have only broad and useful effect on the development of relations in the present-day world and on the consolidation of peace and can be a significant contribution to the development of socialism.

SUNDIC CRITICIZES SOVIET, OTHER COVERAGE OF HUA VISIT

LD301756Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] We speak in our topical foreign political commentary about the reactions of one part of the Eastern European press and news agencies to Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. These reactions are, to put it very briefly, insolent and provocative. Here is Milika Sundic:

Although PRAVDA, TASS, RUDE PRAVO, CTK and BTA are the official organs of the countries and parties to which they belong, we would not wish to classify what they wrote about Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with President Tito, or the way in which they wrote it, as the standpoint of the leaderships of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. We would probably be reproached for not respecting the freedom of the press. However, if freedom is indeed involved here, it has been--to put it mildly--abused in the worst possible fashion, not only by citing both fabricated Western sources and the speculation of a small number of Western, essentially anticommunist papers, but also by ignoring the writings of the Yugoslav press and the statements issued by official Yugoslav circles. For example, it is incomprehensible that a portion of the socialist camp's press should cite certain appraisals of Hua Kuo-feng's sojourn in Skopje and should directly suggest to its public, with no reservations, that this is a provocation against Bulgaria, Albania and Greece. That leads to the conclusion that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is some sort of disputed zone, which foreign statesmen should not enter and which Yugoslavia should not put on the program for their visit. If one adds to this the threat made by BTA to the effect that Bulgaria cannot remain indifferent to Peking's moves, which allegedly threaten peace in the Balkans, it becomes perfectly clear that Bulgaria also wants to use this to dispute the existence of the Macedonian nation, behind which desire is concealed Bulgaria's well-known claim to Macedonia.

Of course, there is no need to be surprised that Bulgaria behaves in such fasion, but we are very concerned about the fact that it is being urged on by elements outside Bulgaria. The TASS news agency accepted without further ado the assertion by certain papers--that is, by unidentified sources--that Yugoslavia and China would sign an agreement on arms supplies to China. This is, first of all, a bare fabrication. However, what right does anyone have to interfere in whatever agreements Yugoslavia and China sign and in the areas these agreements might cover? Even if the aforementioned misinformation had been accurate, no one can hinder us in this. Besides, the world is well aware who the chief arms suppliers are, and to whom all these arms are given and sold.

The aforementioned papers and news agencies criticized Yugoslavia for giving Hua Kuo-feng the opportunity to attack the Soviet Union. However, everyone is aware that the Soviet Union was not mentioned once. It is quite true that the Chinese leader criticized imperialism and hegemonism, but we are surprised that the papers and news agencies of the socialist camp feel themselves to have been called by name. The whole world knows, after all, that relations between China and the Soviet Union are not good, and it knows even better that Yugoslavia played no part in this. Yugoslavia wages neither an anti-Soviet nor an anti-Chinese policy, just as it wages neither a pro-Soviet nor a pro-Chinese policy; it wages its own policy, a policy of peace and active peaceful coexistence with all countries which accept the principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Yugoslavia does not wish to be the ally of either China or the Soviet Union in their mutual dispute. However, it is well known that Yugoslavia would sincerely welcome an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations.

TASS, with a particular kind of insolence, criticized the Yugoslav leadership for not stating its disagreement with China on questions such as Chinese relations with Vietnam. In place of a reply, we ask this question of the Soviet agency: What right do we have to do so? China and Vietnam are free and independent countries and no one but they themselves can settle their disagreements.

The few examples which we have cited do not exhaust the intrigues undertaken by part of the socialist camp's press in connection with Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. However, they all have a common denominator: They are aimed against good and friendly Yugoslav-Chinese relations and the principles upon which these relations are founded. We feel no need to ask why this hinders them, for the answer to this question is clear to us.

'SAN STEFANO MYTH' IN BULGARIAN POLICY DENOUNCED

AU302110 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade TANJUG in Russian at 1225 GMT on 25 August and at 1010 GMT on 26 August carries in two installments a 3,000-word report entitled "The San Stefano Myth in Bulgaria's Policy" on an unattributed article published by the Belgrade journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA. The date of the journal's issue concerned is not given.

Following centuries long oppression and struggle, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says, as reported by TANJUG, it was "only in the course of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution of the Yugoslav peoples" during World War II that "the Macedonian nation finally realized, as late as in the middle of the 20th century, its legitimate right to form its own state." However, the journal says, "even this long-awaited historical triumph, which had been won at great cost, was not complete because considerable parts of the Macedonian nation were still left within the borders of two neighboring states, Bulgaria and Greece, where they were deprived of their right to manifest and develop their distinct national character." In this connection, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA recalls that in the course of their 1,000-year striving to manifest and preserve their distinct national character, the Macedonian people have encountered many enemies from various races, religions, ideologies and interests. Many of these enemies have long since vanished from the world scene. But "there is one among them, the greater Bulgarian nationalism, which has shown itself as the most tenacious" of all. Having survived the demise of the class of its own origins and the royal dynasty with which it had identified itself, "The Bulgarian nationalism has once again asserted itself within the social system to which, by its very orientation, all feelings of nationalism and of enslavement of other peoples should be alien, because those who enslave other peoples are not free themselves."

Pointing out that "the dream about greater Bulgaria, which includes the appropriation of Macedonia for Bulgaria," has always been characterized by "megalomania, expansionism and the absence of a sense of reality," MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA reviews the history of Bulgaria's striving to fulfill this dream since the time of the San Stefano Treaty and the Berlin Congress, and concludes that "the expectations that the myth of San Stefano Bulgaria would finally be buried" following the defeat of Bulgaria in World War II "unfortunately were not fulfilled, except during a rather brief postwar period when the Bulgarian Government was headed by Georgi Dimitrov" who, in his letter of 28 September 1944, called for an end to the greater Bulgarian chauvinism. But "the pernicious tenacity of the greater Bulgarian chauvinism essentially lies in the fact that it has left its roots, among other things, in the Bulgarian workers movement," the Belgrade journal says, and recalls that in the period between the two world wars and during World War II the attitude of the Bulgarian Workers Party (of Communists) toward the Macedonians was the same as that of the Bulgarian bourgeois class; that is, it considered Macedonians as Bulgarians. During World War II, the same party "tried to use the treachery of Metodije Sarlo Satorov to join the Macedonian party organization to itself," and this attempt was "undoubtedly prompted by an aspiration to use the tragedy of the Yugoslav peoples to realize" the Bulgarian "national aims," MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says.

Reviewing Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in the immediate postwar period, with particular reference to the Macedonian question, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA notes that the last official mention of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria was made in the 1956 population census when 63.7 percent of the population of Pirin Macedonia were listed as Macedonians. But, according to the journal, "The present positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in relations to the Macedonian question are based on the following premises: The Macedonians are not a separate nation, but rather are only a part of the Bulgarian nation; the inhabitants of Pirin Macedonia are not Macedonians but rather are Bulgarians; since in the past the Bulgarian nation lived on the territory extending from the Danube to the Aegean Sea and from the Black Sea to the Albanian mountains, it is parts of the Bulgarian rather than Macedonian nation that live in the neighboring countries of Yugoslavia and Greece."

According to MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA, "These positions taken by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP have resulted in the following:

"First, the absence of all national rights of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, which is contrary to the UN Charter, the general declaration on human rights, the treaties on human rights, the Helsinki Final Act and other documents of the international community on protecting and broadening the rights of national minorities;

"And second, the territorial claims against the countries in which the Macedonians live since they are considered as part of the Bulgarian nation.

"The journal believes that, so far, Yugoslavia's efforts to promote an improvement of neighborly relations with Bulgaria have yielded no results and have been in vain, because of Bulgaria's unacceptable and dangerous positions in relation to the Macedonian national minority and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. But it is precisely Macedonia, with its existence as a free state of the Macedonian people, that most eloquently attests to the falseness of the San Stefano myth and the groundlessness of the illusions about restoration of the San Stefano Bulgaria." It seems as though Bulgaria has forgotten that in its letter to Josip Broz Tito 2 November 1944, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party (of Communists) announced that the Bulgarian party and the Bulgarian people "ardently greet the new Macedonian state" and that they "will promote its popularization, both among the Bulgarian people and among the population of the Bulgarian part of Macedonia," MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA concludes.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PRC PUBLISHING--Skopje, Aug 24, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia will make presents of various textbooks and literature in the Macedonian language to all the Slavic language and literature departments of China's universities. Further, Macedonian publishers will publish a larger number of the literary works of Chinese writers. A book of Mao Tse-tung's poems has already come out and a collection of stories by storyteller Lu Sing will appear soon. Works on the history of the Chinese people are to be published in the Macedonian and other languages of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, as are works on the Chinese people's armed revolution and its current development. Special attention will be devoted to publishing works of Chinese classics and contemporary writers as well as on scientific studies of Chinese acupuncture. All this was agreed during the recent visit of a delegation of Yugoslav publishers to China. On that occasion, the Yugoslav delegation also had talks on the translation into Chinese and publication in China of works by writers of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD]

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